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Campbell, John. *With complete* T
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HITTITES IN AMERICA.

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In a paper recently read before the Canadian Institute I set forth the radical unity of the Peruvian vocabulary with that of the Iroquois. This well known North American family might naturally be expected to connect with the Basques, since the Huron god Tawiscara and the tribe of the Tuscaroras preserve the Euskara name.* The following table shews how valuable an adjunct to ethnological : search mythological and tribal names are, and how great is the validity of words even under what are generally supposed to be the most unfavourable conditions. Judged by the vocabulary, there are few languages which exhibit relationship more perfectly than those widely separated tongues, the Basque and the Iroquois ; and it must be remembered that their grammatical systems, while not agreeing in all points, are far from discordant, as has been proved by that distinguished Basque and Oriental scholar, M. Julien Vinson of Bayonne.

BASQUE.	WYANDOT-IROQUOIS.
all gucia	agwegough <i>Mohawk.</i>
basket otarra	atere <i>Iroquois.</i>
below beherra	karo “
bird choria	garioha “
blue urdina	horanhiahen <i>I.</i>
brother anaya	haenyeha <i>Wyandot.</i>
cloud edoya	odsadah <i>M.</i>

*The permanence among uncivilized peoples of tribal and even of personal names is a doctrine that has not received the support which the evidence in its favour demands. It is well illustrated among the Hurons, as I have learned from “Historical Notes on the Environs of Quebec,” written by my esteemed colleague, J. M. LeMoine, Esq. Many distinguished chiefs of the Lorette Hurons, from the time when Europeans first became acquainted with them, have borne the name Atsistari or Ahatsistari, *the fearless man* ; and at the present day it is the Indian title of M. A. N. Montpetit, an honorary chief of the nation. This Ahatsistari is undoubtedly the Hasisadra of the Accadians, the Ashtar of the Khita, and the Haitor of the Basques. The Hittite proper name Ahashtari, which is that of the brother of Zohar, father of Ephron, who sold Machpelah to Abraham, is almost identical in form with the Huron Ahatsistari of to-day.

BASQUE.

coldotza
 comeetorri
 copper.....urraida
 day.....eguna
 dog.....ora
 chaeurra
 drink.....edan
 endondoa
 faceausquia
 fatheraita
 fightguda
 firesu
 fisharraina
 fleshequea
 foodoquia
 girlbatsaya
 goodegun
 hairulea
 handescua
 head.....burua
 hear.....aditu
 heart.....biotza
 heavencerua
 hotberoa
 husband.....senarra
 killil
 leaforria
 makeeguin
 mangizon
 moonillarguia
 motherama
 mountain.....mendia
 nailitzea
 nameicena
 nightgau
 noez
 raineuria
 saltgatza
 seeikhus
 shoeosquea
 sisteraizta
 smalltipia
 snowelurra
 speak.....edas
 stonearri
 suniguski
 iluzki
 tailatzequia
 thundereureiria
 tonguemina
 toothhortz
 treearecha
 whitechuria
 windegoa
 aiza
 womanemakume
 woodegurra, zura

WYANDOT-IROQUOIS.

otaxe *Onondaga*.
 karo *M*.
 rawist *I*. (metal)
 eghnisera *M*.
 erhar "
 cheer *Nottoway*.
 uttanote *Seneca*.
 entas *I*.
 ookahsah *Tuscarora*.
 ata "
 kedarioch *I*.
 seesta *W*.
 runjiuh *T*.
 wauahloo *Oncida*.
 kakh *I*.
 yaweetseutho *W*.
 oogenerle *M*.
 arochia *W*.
 shake *M*.
 anuwara *Onondaga*.
 hagatonde *I*.
 yootooshaw *W*.
 oughruhyai *T*.
 otorahaute *W*.
 teakneederoo *M*.
 kerios *I*.
 ourata *W*.
 gonniaha *I*.
 aquehun *Hochelaga*.
 kelanquaw *M*.
 ena *T*.
 onontah *W*.
 ohetta "
 chinna *I*.
 asche *Cayuga*.
 gwuss *T*.
 wara "
 hotchiketa *I*.
 wahikea *M*.
 ohtahquah *M*.
 aughtchee *T*. akzia *I*.
 diwatsa *T*.
 ogera *Onondaga*.
 atakea *W*.
 ariesta "
 kaehquaw *S*.
 garachqua *Onondaga*, kelanquaw *M*.
 otahsa *I*.
 kawseras "
 wennasa "
 honozzia "
 oughruheh *T*.
 kearagea *M*.
 gao *I*.
 izuquas *W*.
 yonkwe *M*.
 kara *I*. (forest), geree *N*. (tree)

As the Euskara thus manifest their relationship with the Tuscaroras and the Wyandot devotees of Tawiscara, so the Seepohskah and other Dacotah tribes give unmistakable evidence of a common origin with the Schapsuch and other members of the Circassian family. Although I cannot find that the Circassians make use of any words denoting relation, either as prepositions or postpositions, in all other respects their grammar agrees with that of the Dacotahs and Iroquois. The pronouns, whether in their full or construct state, are prefixed, as the adjective seems to be. The genitive is formed by prefixing the noun possessor to the object; the accusative precedes its governing verb; and the order of the verb is pronoun, verbal root and temporal index. This is thoroughly Japanese or Peninsular, and thus the order of the American languages I have associated with the Peninsular family.

CIRCASSIAN.

all	.....	eezahk
arm	.....	eh
bad	.....	bzaghay
	.....	bobzaghey
beard	.....	shagha
belly	.....	neehey
black	.....	shoodzah
blood	.....	kleh
blue	.....	skhautey
bone	.....	kutsha
boy, son	.....	sim shagha
bread	.....	tshakhu
chief	.....	pshee
clothes	.....	shooghoon
cloud	.....	washabshey
cold	.....	tshееyeh
come	.....	kahkooyeh
corn	.....	bemshesh
dark	.....	mezahshe
day	.....	mahpey
death, die	.....	hadeygho, tlagha
do, make	.....	tshah, sogha
drink	.....	yeshwey
eagle	.....	bzoocoosh
eat	.....	teshesht
enemy	.....	yedzeesho
evening	.....	tshaha
face	.....	ihtshooz
father	.....	yati, taht
finger	.....	efkhab
	.....	ebkhab
fire	.....	mahzwa
fish	.....	bbzheh
five	.....	tphey
flesh	.....	ley
fruit	.....	shagha

DACOTAH.

hoonheasse	<i>Upsaroka.</i>
ishto	<i>Dacotah.</i>
pehia	<i>Osage.</i>
kubbeek	<i>U.</i>
eshaesha	"
ikpi	<i>D.</i>
shebbah	<i>Winnebago.</i>
eehree	<i>Minetaree.</i>
shuaheat	<i>U.</i>
hidu	<i>Hidatsa.</i>
shinzoshinga	<i>Omaha.</i>
bohazzsu	<i>U.</i>
betshetton	"
sheena	<i>D.</i>
apahi	<i>H. mahpiya D.</i>
tasaka	"
kuwa	"
wamunuyzah	"
pasa	"
mahpaih	<i>Min. hampah Seepohskah.</i>
tshe	<i>H. tha D.</i>
kagha	"
yatkang	"
iphoki	<i>H.</i>
duti	"
toka	<i>D.</i>
tassetoo	"
estah	<i>S.</i>
ate	<i>D. dadai Om.</i>
napechoapai	<i>Yankton.</i>
napsukazu	<i>D. buschie U.</i>
midahe	<i>H.</i>
poh	<i>S.</i>
zapetah	<i>D.</i>
arookka	<i>U.</i>
waskuyeca	<i>D.</i>

CIRCASSIAN.

girl	siyshaz
go	yago
good	souy-yeh
	shoodet
great	asoodet
hail	yeehz
hand	oyg
heaven	vouafey
heavy	zaaha
house	hadsheeshish
kill	oikkey
knife	soonee
leg	thlakoua
life, live	niv-h
love	sidshaz
moon	maathe
mother	yan
mountain	mayzee
mouth	shey
nail	gootshooghoon
name	tsah
navel	neeabztsee
neck	eddee
	paoomey
night	shaytshee
nose	pey
rain	keyshoh
red	teeshee
river	pse
	kodagheps
road	oghogoo
shoe	paboosh
sister	tsheeyakh
skin	sheh
small	booghoozey
	tseegoodet. tjick
snow	woahsee
	weyfsee
speak	sbaghey
star	ooshaghe
stone	mushey
strong	peetay
tree	frah
wash	ahghee sheehusht
water	psee
wife	yeeshuhz
wood	pkha
yellow	oghhooshi

DACOTAH.

submihi S.
za D.
shusu S.
washtay D.
ictia H.
wahsoo D.
shagai Om. onka S.
apahi H.
tekay D.
tshe <i>lowap</i> , cheehah W.
whaquetah D.
eesahng "
sagaugh "
nee impe <i>Assiniboine</i> .
kideshi H.
minnatatche U.
ina D.
mahpo U.
jhhah <i>Quappa</i> .
shaka haugh Os.
dazi H.
itadehpa H. cekpa D.
tahoo D.
pahee Om.
htayetu D.
pa I. pahoo S.
hkahoosh "
ishshee Min.
passahah S.
wakpa D.
cangu D.
opah Min. hoompah S.
itaku H.
coku D.
wauhokah Os.
ecnt U. tscheestin D.
wahhah W.
mahpai Min. copeaze S.
bedow U. obraka Os.
hkake S.
mee-ec Min. imniza D.
batsats U.
beeralehtoet Min.
yuzaza D.
passah S.
towetshoo D.
pazu D.
sehah Os.

By similar vocabularies the relation of the Cherokee-Choctaw, Musesa and Chileno languages to the Basque and Circassian might easily be established; but, as in a previous article I connected these and kindred tongues with the Peninsular family of Asia, it will simplify matters to make this family the basis of comparison. In the following table accordingly, I have com-

pared a limited number of words, Japanese, Loo-Choo, Koriak-Tchuktehi, Aino, Corean and Kamtchatdale, with corresponding forms in the Accad, Basque and Circassian. The grammar of the Circassian, which, lying on the line of Khita migration, should represent the Khupuskian in its purest form, is virtually that of the Japanese and its allied languages.

PENINSULAR.

ACCAD, BASQUE & CIRCASSIAN.

all.....	owhoko <i>Loo C.</i>	issai, tshugo <i>Jap.</i>	kok <i>A.</i>	gucia <i>B.</i>	eezahk <i>C.</i>
axe.....	masakari <i>Japanese.</i>			haizeora <i>B.</i>	
above.....	wee <i>L.</i>			ahpsee <i>C.</i>	
accomplish.....	shitoge <i>J.</i>			sit. <i>A.</i>	
bad.....	wasa <i>L.</i>			bzaghey <i>C.</i>	
	ashiki <i>J.</i>			su <i>A.</i>	gaiztoa <i>B.</i>
basket.....	teeroo <i>L.</i>	zaru <i>J.</i>		otarra <i>B.</i>	zarea <i>B.</i>
	cago <i>J.</i>			susquia <i>B.</i>	
bear.....	kasa <i>Kamtchatka.</i>			sukh <i>A.</i>	
beard.....	kkookat " "	hige <i>J.</i>		shagha <i>C.</i>	
beautiful.....	utsukushii <i>J.</i>			dahshay <i>C.</i>	
bed.....	coocha <i>L.</i>			she <i>B.</i>	
bee.....	mitsu-bachi <i>J.</i>			bshay <i>C.</i>	
before.....	koomat <i>Ka.</i>			gab <i>A.</i>	
behind.....	atoni <i>J.</i>			oztean <i>B.</i>	
belly.....	stabara <i>J.</i>			sabella <i>B.</i>	
	nam <i>Koriak</i>			neebey <i>C.</i>	
below.....	steha <i>L.</i>	shita-ni <i>J.</i>		utu, cit <i>A.</i>	ayshay <i>C.</i>
	ururu <i>J.</i>			bur <i>A.</i>	beherra <i>B.</i>
bird.....	tori " "			choria <i>B.</i>	
black.....	mime " (dark)			mi <i>A.</i>	
blood.....	auka <i>Tchuktehi</i> , chi <i>L. J.</i>			us " "	
boat.....	temma <i>J.</i>			ma " "	
	huni <i>L.</i>	penzy <i>Insu.</i>		untzia <i>B.</i>	
	cahani <i>Aino</i> , cajak <i>T.</i>			gahn, khassey <i>C.</i>	
body.....	watta <i>L.</i>	(belly)		wetshooz " "	
bone.....	kutsi " "			kutsha " "	
book.....	somots <i>J.</i>	sheemootzee <i>L.</i>		sunuk, samak <i>A.</i>	
bow.....	yumi <i>L. J.</i>			bam <i>A.</i>	gubia <i>B.</i>
boy.....	warrabee <i>L.</i>	kozo, shoni <i>J.</i>		biru " "	gaztea, seme <i>B.</i>
bread.....	quashee " "			oquia <i>B.</i>	
	shokumotsu <i>J.</i>			tshakhu <i>C.</i>	
bright.....	sayeru <i>J.</i>			sar <i>A.</i>	
brother.....	ani " "			anaya <i>B.</i>	
	aki <i>T.</i>			eus <i>A.</i>	
	ktshidzshi <i>Ka.</i>			istzshe <i>C.</i>	
builder.....	daiku <i>J.</i>			duk <i>A.</i>	(build)
burn.....	akka <i>L.</i>	yaku <i>J.</i>		gi " "	
captain.....	kashira <i>J.</i>			gurza, " "	
centre.....	maru " "	(circle)		mur " "	
change.....	kayeru " "			kur " "	
child.....	warrabee <i>L.</i>	shoni <i>J.</i>		aurra <i>B.</i>	seina <i>B.</i>
chin.....	ootooga <i>L.</i>	otogai " "		dsha <i>C.</i>	
clothes.....	chouksa <i>Corea</i> , isho " "			sie <i>A.</i>	jauci <i>B.</i>
	choongay <i>C.</i>			shooghoon <i>C.</i>	
cloud.....	kumo <i>J.</i>			sonecoa <i>B.</i>	
cold.....	seedasha <i>L.</i>			gan <i>A.</i>	
come.....	itari, kitaru <i>J.</i>			otza <i>B.</i>	tsheeyetsha <i>C.</i>
				etorri <i>B.</i>	

PENINSULAR.

	koquasitch <i>Ka.</i>
country.....	inaka, kouni <i>J.</i> awhfee <i>L.</i> hempi <i>J.</i>
crown.....	kammuri, zetcho "
dark.....	kouni <i>A.</i> (black)
dawn.....	akebono <i>J.</i>
day.....	doh <i>Kuile.</i> gaunak <i>T.</i>
demon.....	akuma <i>J.</i>
descend.....	kudaru "
desire.....	nozomu "
die, death.....	gang <i>L.</i> tokok <i>T.</i>
dig.....	hojiru <i>J.</i>
deep.....	fukai "
divide.....	wari "
dog.....	kossa <i>Ka.</i>
door.....	kado <i>J.</i> to "
drop.....	tarashi <i>J.</i>
ear.....	qui <i>C.</i>
earth.....	nuna <i>T.</i> duro <i>L.</i> bokori <i>J.</i> (dust) ttati <i>C.</i>
east.....	higashi <i>J.</i>
eat.....	kamoong <i>L.</i> hamu <i>J.</i> ku <i>J.</i>
egg.....	kuga <i>L.</i>
elbow.....	oondee <i>Insu</i> (arm).
enclosure.....	kakomi <i>J.</i>
end.....	hate " yuku <i>L.</i>
face.....	skira <i>L.</i> tsura <i>J.</i> quaagh <i>Ka.</i> kao "
father.....	atta <i>T.</i> teti "
fall.....	taore <i>J.</i> tawshoong <i>L.</i>
fight, battle.....	ikusa <i>J.</i>
fill.....	aku "
finger.....	yubi " askippi <i>L.</i> pkoidu <i>Ka.</i>
fire.....	annak <i>T.</i> hi. yoke <i>J.</i>
firmament.....	sora "
fish.....	sakkana " ikahlik, ssaljuk <i>T.</i> karasacki <i>A.</i> etshoo <i>Ka.</i>
flesh.....	shishi <i>L.</i> thaltal <i>Ka.</i>
foot.....	assi <i>J.</i> shanna <i>L.</i>
forehead.....	muki <i>J.</i>
forest.....	hayashi "
fortress.....	siro " toride " eegoosecoo, gooseecoo <i>L.</i>
fortunate.....	saiwai <i>J.</i>

ACCAD, BASQUE & CIRCASSIAN.

kahkooyeh <i>C.</i>
zan <i>A.</i> unea <i>B.</i>
uh <i>A.</i> zepet <i>C.</i>
mir, sakkad <i>A.</i>
ean <i>A.</i>
khebsa <i>C.</i>
utu <i>A.</i>
eguna <i>B.</i>
gigin <i>A.</i>
tu, turi "
sem "
khan "
hadeygho <i>C.</i>
engar <i>A.</i>
kook <i>C.</i>
bar <i>A.</i>
khah <i>C.</i>
ea <i>A.</i>
atea <i>B.</i> tshey <i>C.</i>
tal <i>A.</i>
cagu "
ma "
zieura <i>A.</i> turra <i>B.</i>
yatte <i>C.</i>
hahshey <i>C.</i>
jan <i>B.</i>
eu, kia <i>A.</i>
kanghey <i>C.</i>
ueondoa <i>B.</i>
gagunu <i>A.</i>
gudu "
oish <i>C.</i>
cir <i>A.</i>
caca " ausquia <i>B.</i>
ad " aita <i>B.</i> taht <i>C.</i>
eror <i>B.</i>
yedeesho <i>C.</i>
gu <i>A.</i> guda <i>B.</i>
sig "
efkhab <i>C.</i>
ebkhad "
ne <i>A.</i>
su <i>B.</i>
gir <i>A.</i>
khan "
hal "
araga <i>B.</i>
zeyshee, zey <i>C.</i>
uzu <i>A.</i>
gli <i>C.</i> guelia <i>B.</i>
essa <i>A.</i>
ona <i>B.</i>
becoquia <i>B.</i>
basona "
car <i>A.</i>
durud "
gisgal "
sa "

PENINSULAR.

fowl.....	hotu <i>L.</i>
garden.....	sono <i>J.</i>
girl.....	taekki <i>L.</i>
	ungua " niyoshi <i>J.</i>
	ueipee <i>Ka.</i>
give.....	watasu <i>J.</i>
glory.....	homare "
go.....	kungehung <i>L.</i>
	yuku <i>J.</i>
goat.....	jagi "
god.....	hebisu "
	hutka <i>Ka.</i> hotoke <i>J.</i>
	mitzk <i>Ka.</i>
good.....	jukka <i>J.</i>
	hota <i>C.</i>
goose.....	gocho <i>J.</i>
grass.....	eossa <i>L.</i> kusa <i>J.</i>
great.....	weesa <i>L.</i> bakutai <i>J.</i>
green.....	soo <i>A.</i>
ground.....	tsuchi, tsuehibeta <i>J.</i>
hair.....	kacuguy <i>Ka.</i>
	najak <i>T.</i>
hand.....	ki <i>L.</i>
	te <i>J.</i>
	settoo <i>Ka.</i>
hard.....	katai <i>J.</i> kibishii <i>J.</i>
have.....	ta "
head.....	kashko <i>T.</i> saki <i>J.</i>
	tehusa <i>Ka.</i> dzu "
hear.....	sitchoong <i>L.</i>
heaven.....	cherwol <i>Ka.</i> sora <i>J.</i>
hero.....	goketsu <i>J.</i>
high.....	kooing, <i>Ka.</i>
	takasa, toge <i>J.</i>
	in <i>A.</i>
hold.....	tamotsu <i>J.</i>
hole.....	anna "
horn.....	kaku "
hot.....	atcheeroo <i>L.</i> karai <i>J.</i>
house.....	taku <i>J.</i>
	katehi <i>L.</i> uchi <i>J.</i>
hunger.....	hidaru <i>J.</i>
insects.....	sudaka "
iron.....	furoganni "
	quatshoo <i>Ka.</i> tetsu <i>J.</i>
knife.....	sigo <i>L.</i>
know.....	shira <i>J.</i>
learn.....	kicku <i>J.</i>
leave.....	utcharu, udzuru <i>J.</i>
life, live.....	inochi "
lift.....	ageru "
light.....	feeroo <i>L.</i> karui "
lightning.....	ina izuma, hikari "
lip.....	kkovan <i>Ka.</i> kuchibiru <i>J.</i>
low.....	karui, sagaru <i>J.</i> (lower)
make.....	suru "
man.....	chu <i>L.</i> quaskoo <i>Ka.</i>
	aino <i>A.</i> nin. <i>J.</i>
	hito, otoko "
	guru <i>Ka.</i>

AGGAD, BASQUE & CIRCASSIAN.

kattay <i>C.</i>
gana <i>A.</i>
turrak "
nesca <i>B.</i>
sipshaz <i>C.</i>
yetteh "
impar <i>A.</i>
joane <i>B.</i>
jago <i>C.</i>
sikka <i>A.</i>
hubisega " pkhah <i>C.</i>
duk " tkha "
mesiteha <i>C.</i>
khiza <i>A.</i> egun <i>B.</i> souy=yez <i>C.</i>
shoodet <i>C.</i>
kaz "
sizi <i>A.</i>
bahsh <i>C.</i>
sik <i>A.</i>
cien " zeppet <i>C.</i>
shatzeh <i>C.</i>
muz <i>A.</i>
su " escua <i>B.</i> ia, oyg <i>C.</i>
id "
khid "
keytoo <i>C.</i> shafe <i>C.</i>
du <i>A.</i>
sak "
tshkha <i>C.</i>
aditu <i>B.</i>
kharra <i>A.</i> cerua <i>B.</i>
gudhu "
cu "
attaghagh <i>C.</i>
an <i>A.</i>
tab "
oghan <i>C.</i>
sak <i>A.</i>
ur " beroa <i>B.</i>
ziku "
etche <i>B.</i> hadsheeshish <i>C.</i>
sugar <i>A.</i>
sadugueunu <i>A.</i>
burnia, burdina <i>B.</i>
ghootshey <i>C.</i>
soozee "
ru <i>A.</i>
zu <i>A.</i> ikasi <i>B.</i> ghassa <i>C.</i>
gadataceuru <i>A.</i>
niysh <i>C.</i>
sur <i>A.</i>
bir " arguia <i>B.</i>
onaztea, iyurguria <i>B.</i>
okoofaree <i>C.</i>
ear, zieura <i>A.</i>
gar <i>A.</i>
ka " guizua <i>B.</i>
nen, un <i>A.</i>
nit, nitakh "
khairu "

PENINSULAR.

measure	shaku, hakori, hodo <i>J.</i>
middle	chiuhin "
milk	chee <i>L.</i> chichi "
mischievous	aku "
month	wadai <i>L.</i> getsu "
moon	mangets, "
morning	kesa "
mother	umma <i>L.</i>
mountain	an <i>Ka.</i>
mouth	kuzha <i>Ka.</i> kuchi <i>J.</i>
	Jeep <i>C.</i>
much	dake <i>J.</i>
nail	thimnee <i>L.</i>
	kouda <i>Ka.</i>
name	mei <i>J.</i>
	hazuach <i>Ka.</i>
navel	feso <i>J.</i>
neck	kubi <i>L.</i> kwabi <i>J.</i>
	hitle <i>Ka.</i>
news	tayori <i>J.</i>
no	ny <i>L.</i> nu <i>J.</i>
	iski <i>Ka.</i> dzu "
odour	ka "
old	tassijori, furui <i>J.</i>
	tishui <i>L.</i>
open	aku, hassu <i>J.</i>
paint	iru <i>L.</i>
pass, through	toru <i>J.</i>
place	skuta <i>L.</i> basho <i>J.</i>
pour out	kobosu <i>J.</i>
put	oku "
rain	ame "
	neptschuk <i>T.</i>
	tshukutshoo <i>Ka.</i>
raise	aghe <i>J.</i>
reed	aze "
red	akassa <i>L.</i> akai <i>J.</i>
rise	okiru <i>J.</i>
river	wejim <i>Ka.</i> kawa <i>J.</i>
salt	shio <i>J.</i>
sea	umi "
	ooshoo <i>L.</i> kai <i>J.</i>
see	quatshquikotsh <i>Ka.</i>
seed	nigh <i>L.</i>
seize	tsukamu <i>J.</i>
servant	iri <i>L.</i> keral <i>J.</i>
shine	terasa <i>J.</i>
shoe	kwutsa "
	sabock <i>L.</i>
shoulder	tanutar <i>Ka.</i>
sickness	hotori <i>J.</i>
silk	kinno "
sister	zia <i>A.</i>
sit	zasuru <i>J.</i>
skin	ka <i>L.</i> kooogh <i>Ka.</i> kawa <i>J.</i>
small	kusa <i>L.</i> chiisai <i>J.</i>
	ekitachtu <i>T.</i>
speak	monoku <i>J.</i>
stand	tatsi <i>J.</i>

ACCAD. BASQUE & CIRCASSIAN.

sa, kha, gur, id <i>A.</i> tsshogha <i>C.</i>
guana <i>A.</i>
shah <i>C.</i>
su <i>A.</i>
itu, idu <i>A.</i>
maathe <i>C.</i>
goiza <i>B.</i>
nen <i>A.</i> ame <i>B.</i> yan <i>C.</i>
tal "
ka " shey <i>C.</i>
pa " auba <i>B.</i>
duga "
tabin "
gootshooghoon <i>C.</i>
mu <i>A.</i>
tsah <i>C.</i>
neeblush <i>C.</i>
gubion <i>B.</i>
eadee <i>C.</i>
fioul <i>A.</i>
nu "
ez <i>B.</i>
quen <i>B.</i>
zarra, eaharra <i>B.</i>
zey <i>C.</i>
ooshey <i>C.</i>
bir <i>A.</i>
tal "
khash "
gam "
eu, ka "
aan "
inotsi <i>B.</i>
keyshoh <i>C.</i>
julke <i>B.</i> (rise) aca <i>A.</i>
sa <i>A.</i>
gusei "
khir "
ibaya <i>B.</i>
shoogoo <i>C.</i>
ab <i>A.</i>
ichasou <i>B.</i> shoo <i>C.</i>
ikhus "
meyshey <i>C.</i>
sukh <i>A.</i>
eri " ghar <i>C.</i>
zir "
osquea <i>B.</i>
paboosh <i>C.</i>
tahmeh "
tura <i>A.</i>
danee <i>C.</i>
aizpa, aizta <i>B.</i> tsheeyakh <i>C.</i>
eseri <i>B.</i>
shu <i>A.</i> sheh <i>C.</i>
guchi <i>B.</i>
guti " tseegoodet <i>C.</i>
mintzo "
zutie "

PENINSULAR.

stone, rock.....	ishi <i>L.</i> aiyach <i>T.</i>
straight.....	sugui, suguni <i>J.</i>
strike.....	tataku "
strong.....	chieara, shikkari <i>J.</i>
strength.....	riki, yuriki "
sun.....	tida <i>L.</i> tiyo "
	quantsh <i>Ko.</i> hizashi <i>J.</i> (sun's rays)
sweat.....	ackkaddee <i>L.</i>
tail.....	dzoo <i>L.</i> shippo <i>J.</i>
take.....	toru, orosu "
tempest.....	arashi "
to-morrow.....	acha <i>L.</i> ashita "
tree.....	ki <i>L.</i> <i>J.</i>
water.....	li <i>Ko.</i>
	bool <i>C.</i>
	pi <i>Ko.</i> wakha <i>L.</i> meze <i>L.</i>
white.....	shirol <i>J.</i> sheeroosa "
wind.....	kaze "
wing.....	fanne, hagai <i>J.</i>
within.....	naka "
woman.....	innago <i>L.</i> meaneko <i>L.</i> onna <i>J.</i> ui, nin, mak <i>A.</i>
	mennokoosi <i>A.</i> newem <i>T.</i> mesu <i>J.</i> emakume <i>B.</i>
write.....	tackki <i>L.</i> jo <i>J.</i>
yellow.....	shirushi <i>J.</i>
	cheeroo <i>L.</i> kiiri <i>J.</i>

ACCAD, BASQUE & CIRCASSIAN.

acha <i>B.</i>
zak <i>A.</i> zacena <i>B.</i>
takh "
sur " azearra <i>B.</i>
silik "
ud, utuci <i>A.</i> teygha <i>C.</i>
iguzki <i>B.</i>
shad <i>C.</i>
atzequia, opa <i>B.</i>
artu <i>B.</i> tzeereeshoh <i>C.</i>
asagara <i>A.</i>
yahoosh <i>C.</i>
gu, kis <i>A.</i>
a "
ur <i>B.</i>
psee, psco <i>C.</i>
churia, zuria <i>B.</i>
egoa, aicea <i>B.</i>
pa <i>A.</i> egoa "
nigin <i>A.</i>
ui, nin, mak <i>A.</i>
emakume <i>B.</i>
sak, turrak <i>A.</i> siz, shooz <i>C.</i>
sar <i>A.</i>
khir <i>A.</i> (green)

alone.....	tada <i>Japanese.</i>	du <i>Accad.</i>
back.....	subira "	guibelean <i>Basque.</i>
bucket.....	oke "	sa <i>A.</i>
bundle.....	taba, tutsumi "	dim, tim <i>A.</i>
burden.....	katsugi "	yitshi <i>Circassian.</i>
carry.....	motsu "	megushey "
destiny.....	temmai "	tzim <i>A.</i>
deviser.....	kuwadataru "	dadhru <i>A.</i>
do.....	suru "	gar "
dream.....	yume "	ametsa <i>B.</i>
empty.....	munashii "	netshay <i>C.</i>
enemy.....	kataki "	yedzeesho "
far.....	toku "	tsheehshey "
fathom.....	hiro "	gar <i>A.</i>
fidelity.....	chiugi "	gu "
grief.....	urei "	larria <i>B.</i>
half.....	nakaba "	noohka <i>C.</i>
hour.....	jisetsu "	seesahet "
messenger.....	shisha "	succal <i>A.</i>
plant.....	uyeki "	suk "
plenty.....	takusan "	tak "
power.....	isei "	su "
property.....	kazo "	cuda "
prosperous.....	sakaye "	sakh "
pure.....	kirei, kiyoi "	gur " chaai <i>B.</i>
remember.....	oboyeru "	par "
rule.....	sadame "	siten "
shade.....	kageboshi "	katabsey <i>C.</i>
shut.....	fusagu "	pazeesh "
throw.....	taosu "	dzey "
year.....	toshi "	tlaysee "

In the preceding table it will be seen that the Circassian agrees in many words with the Kamtchatdale, which again has much in common with the Dacotah dialects. The Accad, on the other hand, connects more clearly with the Japanese and Loo Choo, not only in the ordinary vocabulary but in certain terms denoting the transmission of culture, such as *sar*, *shirushi*, *write*, *sumuk*, *shomots*, *book*, *car*, *gisgal*, *durud*, *siro*, *gooseescoo*, *toride*, *fortress*, *bir*, *iru*, *paint*, and *eri*, *iri*, *servant*. The civilization of Japan, therefore, is to be regarded, neither as indigenous nor as borrowed from China, but a civilization regularly transmitted along the line of Accadian migration, and sufficiently established to be able to reproduce itself in such distant regions as New Granada and Peru. How it passed from Japan to these countries it is hard to say. Japanese junks have been cast on the western shores of North America, and it may be that navigation had something to do with the transference of the Khita from the one continent to the other. But the other tribes of Hittite origin, the Choctaws, Iroquois and Dacotahs, seem to have entered upon their American home at the far north-west by the stepping stones of the Aleutan chain, and by the same route the semi-civilized Mound Builders must have reached the scenes of their long forsaken labours. Were these Mound Builders not part of the Khita migration, and may they not even have been Quichuas and Muyscas on their way to a South-American home, where, under more favorable conditions, they rose to higher things and emulated the deeds of their ancestors in Japan and Chaldea?

There is a branch of the Khita dispersion which I have merely mentioned, but which deserves fuller attention. It is that which I supposed to have been driven into Nubia by the conquering Pharaohs of the eighteenth dynasty, the stock commonly known as Nubian or Barabra. I do not build anything upon the Barabra name, but simply allow their language to speak for itself. I am also ignorant of its grammatical forms, but these Dr. Lepsius states bear no likeness either to the Semitic or to the Egyptian. They may, therefore, be Turanian. The vocabulary is Hittite, if Basque and the other languages I have connected with it be Hittite; and, on a comparison with these languages, presents some of the most remarkable instances of the vitality of words that philology records. It is worthy of note that the Hittite Sheth or Ashtar was one of the principal divinities of Nubia.

BARABRA.

bad milli *Barabra*,
usk *Dongola*.

bird okera *Schabun*, koker *Koldani*, choria *Basque*, garicha *Iroquois*,
kowertag *Kensy*, kowertyga *B.* chiroti *Aymara*.

boat kub *B.*

kauuwau *Iroquois*, huampu *Quichua*, sa
banne *Loo Choo*.

boy tota *B.* tot *Ke.* tondy *Ko.* du *Accad*, doji *Japanese*, tennohakh *Kadiak*,
disi *Hidatsa*, doynato *Huron*, ntsatsa *Cher-*
okee, tesunung *Uche*, chuta *Mussea*, votum
Araucan.

bread kabakka *B.*

shokumotsu *Japanese*, popkosu *Kamchatka*,
waubuskah *Osage*, puska *Choctaw*, okhapin
Adahi, copque *Araucan*.

kalg *D.*

galoa *Basque*, laak *Kadiak*, takelygo *Mus-*
kogee.

brother aninga *B.*

anagen *Basque*, ani *Japanese*, angaga *Kadiak*,
soukakoo *Dacotah*, haenyeha *Huron*,
unggenele *Cherokee*.

butter tes *Ko.* desk *Ke.*

tkho *Circassian*.

day aly *B.* onial *Ko.*

allo *Koriak*, angallak *Alentan*, weeneeslaat
Oneida, igl *Attacapa*, uru *Aymara*, anoqual
Fuegian.

ogreska *D.* ougresk *Ke.*

hiru *Japanese*, yoruhuh *Tuscarora*, onisrate
Cayuga.

dog boal *Ko.* welk *Ke.*

lig. liku *Accad*, zabuloa *Basque*, alehau
Onida, gele *Cherokee*, alljo, calatu *Quichua*,
locma *Atacama*, shilako *Fuegian*.

mokka, *B.* monka *D.*

kykmyk *Tchukchi*, mones *Mandén*, mat-
shuga, *Minetaree*, anokara *Aymara*.

ear ukkega *B.* okuga *D.*

cagu *Accad*, qui *Corea*, chudhka *Kadiak*,
akuhi *Hidatsa*, ohuchta *Onondaga*, huchko
Muskogee, aike *Atacama*, cuhuca *Mussea*,
yaxyexke *Puelche*.

uilgo *Ko.* uluk *Ke.*

lahockee *Minetaree*, haklo *Choctaw*, gule
Cherokee, calat *Adahi*.

earth arykka *D.*

zioura *Accad*, sirikata *Aino*, ahonroch *Not-*
toaway, alawhi *Cherokee*, urakke *Aymara*.

iskitta *B.*

yatta *Circassian*, tjidsi *Japanese*, tshekak
Alentan, ohetta *Iroquois*.

eye manga *B.* missigh *D.*

neh *Circassian*, ni *Loo Choo*, manako, moku
Japanese, nanit *Kamchatka*, meishta *Up-*
saroka, mishkin *Choctaw*, nockkochem
Caddo, nahui *Quichua*, nagui *Quitewa*,
niyoco *Cayubaba*, nge *Araucan*.

father abogo *B.* ambabk *D.*

jabow *Circassian*, apay *Corea*, pepe, empitch
Koriak, menoomphe *Upsaroka*, abishnisha
Natchez, paba *Mussea*, idabapa *Cayubaba*,
su *Basque*, hi, yoke *Japanese*, tako *Loway*,
ocheenh *Tuscarora*, ioak *Choctaw*, yachtah
Uche, yau *Wocoon*, iche *Itenes*, aquacake
Puelche.

fish karag *B.*

araga *Basque*, karasacki *Aino*, ikablik
Tchukchi, kullo *Choctaw*, agaula *Cherokee*,
challua *Quichua*, khalloua *Araucan*.

flesh arykka *B.*

aragula *Basque*, glii *Circassian*, arookka
Upsaroka, wahra *Iroquois*.

KHITA.

manalli *Quichua*.

su *Accad*, itshego *Circassian*, ashiki *Japanese*,
asitok *Kadiak*, ishia *Hidatsa*, washuh *Tus-*
carora, ooychee *Cherokee*, hucha *Quichua*.

BARABRA.	KBITA.
foot centuga <i>B.</i> ossentuga <i>D.</i>	ona, oina <i>Basque</i> , onchidaseon <i>Hochelaga</i> , sariknutho <i>Chetimaca</i> , nocat <i>Adahi</i> .
hand iddegh <i>B.</i>	id <i>Accad</i> , te <i>Japanese</i> , tsha <i>Aleutan</i> , istinkeh <i>Muskogee</i> , yta <i>Mupsea</i> .
igh <i>D.</i>	su <i>Accad</i> , oyg <i>Circassian</i> , escua <i>Basque</i> , ki <i>Loo Choo</i> , aiche <i>Kadiak</i> , sake <i>Dacotah</i> , shake <i>Mohawk</i> , agwoeni <i>Cherokee</i> , uish <i>Attacapa</i> , suyi <i>Atacama</i> , eue, eough <i>Araucan</i> , ieskup <i>Puelche</i> .
head ourka <i>B. D.</i> oar <i>Ko.</i> ork <i>Ke.</i>	pir <i>Accad</i> , burua <i>Basque</i> , ootaure <i>Tuscarora</i> , anuwara <i>Onondaga</i> , abaracama, nahuaracama <i>Cayubaba</i> .
knife gnadu <i>Ko.</i> kandyg <i>Ke.</i> kandyga <i>B.</i>	soonee <i>Circassian</i> , katana <i>Japanese</i> , tshan-gielk <i>Kadiak</i> , kainatra <i>Cayuga</i> .
man ogikh <i>D.</i> ogedj <i>Ke.</i>	ka <i>Accad</i> , aga <i>Circassian</i> , guizua <i>Basque</i> , chu, ickkeega <i>Loo Choo</i> , okyo <i>Insu</i> , okkai <i>Aino</i> , uika <i>Tchuktehi</i> , sewk <i>Kadiak</i> , ugig <i>Aleutan</i> , wica <i>Dacotah</i> , oonquich <i>Mohawk</i> , chauhch <i>Muskogee</i> , askaya <i>Cherokee</i> , ay-cutch <i>Dieguno</i> shoeh <i>Cadito</i> , chha <i>Mupsea</i> , hake <i>Aymara</i> , kosa <i>Quichua</i> , huataki <i>Itenes</i> auea, che <i>Araucan</i> , chia <i>Puelche</i> .
itga <i>B.</i>	tas, nitakh <i>Accad</i> , otoko <i>Japanese</i> , tsioeh <i>Aleutan</i> , oeteka <i>Dacotah</i> , gizausa <i>Basque</i> , kussar, hatak <i>Choctaw</i> , atseeni <i>Cherokee</i> , huataki <i>Itenes</i> , jadsj <i>Cayubaba</i> , het <i>Fuegian</i> .
kordu <i>Ko.</i>	karra <i>Accad</i> , guru <i>Kurile</i> , kkari <i>Quichua</i> , eratasi <i>Cayubaba</i> .
mitk iddje <i>B.</i>	shah <i>Circassian</i> , tji <i>Japanese</i> , ittuk <i>Tchuktehi</i> , atsi-midi <i>Hidatsa</i> .
moon noogy <i>Ke.</i> onateja <i>B.</i> ounatega <i>D.</i>	maathe <i>Circassian</i> , mangets <i>Japanese</i> , kounetson <i>Aino</i> , minnatatche <i>Upsaroka</i> , eghnida <i>Mohawk</i> , kanaughquaw <i>Cayuga</i> , nungdohsungnoyee, anantoge <i>Cherokee</i> , nachaont <i>Adahi</i> , noe-eeish <i>Caddo</i> , wee-chaw-nootech <i>Catawba</i> , anoko <i>Fuegian</i> .
norg. <i>B.</i>	maroo <i>Loo Choo</i> , sonrekka <i>Iroquois</i> .
schatappa <i>D.</i>	hahnip-weehah <i>Winnebago</i> , karakkwa <i>Iroquois</i> , kevasip <i>Natchez</i> , shafah <i>Uche</i> .
morning ... mashanak <i>B.</i>	miyonichi <i>Japanese</i> , unakak <i>Kadiak</i> , chin-nakshea <i>Upsaroka</i> .
mother anenga <i>B.</i> indih <i>D.</i>	nen <i>Accad</i> , yani <i>Circassian</i> , ama <i>Basque</i> , anak <i>Tchuktehi</i> , anaan <i>Aleutan</i> , anaga <i>Kadiak</i> , onah <i>Dacotah</i> , anehch <i>Huron</i> , ehneh <i>Cadito</i> , nuque <i>Araucan</i> .
mouth akka <i>B.</i>	ka <i>Accad</i> , shay <i>Circassian</i> , kuchi <i>Japanese</i> , kuzha <i>Kametchatka</i> , ekigin <i>Tchuktehi</i> , ehaugh <i>Osage</i> , ihah <i>Omaha</i> , chique <i>Iroquois</i> heche <i>Natchez</i> , cha <i>Chetimaca</i> , ah <i>Dieguno</i> , guyhica <i>Mupsea</i> .
aul <i>Ko.</i> agilk <i>Ke.</i>	agiluk <i>Aleutan</i> , oskawruhweh <i>Tuscarora</i> , tsiawli <i>Cherokee</i> , waentcholak <i>Adahi</i> , lakka <i>Aymara</i> , iapoik <i>Puelche</i> .
chundeka <i>D.</i>	kandak <i>Tchuktehi</i> , kanhka <i>Kadiak</i> , chaknoh <i>Muskogee</i> , dunchwataha <i>Caddo</i> .
neck gummurk <i>B.</i>	zeymer <i>Circassian</i> , samea <i>Basque</i> , kubi <i>Japanese</i> , yoamuu <i>Kadiak</i> , sunyarlahghey <i>Mohawk</i> , ikunla <i>Choctaw</i> , kunka <i>Quichua</i> , comala <i>Atacama</i> .

a *Hochelaga*,
Adahi,
tan, istinkeh
a *Basque*, ki
ke *Dacotah*,
erokee, uish
cuugh *Arau-*
otaure *Tus-*
abaracama,
nense, tshan-
a.
zua *Basque*,
Inau, okkai
Kadiak, ugig
ch *Mohawk*,
herokee, ay-
hha *Musca*,
tataki *Ienes*
he.
nense, tsioch
matsin *Mine-*
ai *Cherokee*,
et *Fuegian*.
ri *Quichua*,
k *Tehukteh*,
pnese,
Upsaroka,
aw *Cayuga*,
Cherokee,
addo, wee-
Fuegian.
ois.
kkwa *Iro-*
Uche.
diak, chin-
na *Basque*,
an, anaga
eh *Huron*,
i *Japanese*,
chukutchi,
ue *Iroquois*,
h *Diegano*,
Tuscarora,
luki, lakka
k, chaknoh
que, kubi
varlahghey
a *Quichua*,

BARABRA.
night.....qualal Ko.

awaka B. ougouk Ke. auoka D. ge Accad, kayshey *Circassian*, gau

noseszurringa B. D.

rain.....omorka B.

anessik Ke.

aveh Ko.

river.....ser Ko.
assig Ke. ossiga D.

amanga B.

salt.....ombotti B.

sheep.....egat B.
shoes.....quare Ko. koresk Ke.
derka B.

sisteranissega B. onissega D.

sit.....tiko, B.
sen.....essi B.

speak.....bayn B.

star.....woussik Ke.

windjega B. ondou Ko.
sunmaschekka B. mashake D.

es Ko.

KHITA.

kolkwa *Kamtchatka*, neillhe *Muskogee*, quilla
Quichua (moon).

awaka D. ge Accad, kayshey *Circassian*, gau
Basque, angik *Aleutan*, oche *Upsaroka*,
asoho *Cayuga*, weechawa *Catawba*.

ar Accad, surra *Basque*, kohyoungsahli *Cher-*
okee, sol *Caddo*.

muru Accad. euria *Basque*, obure *Japanese*,
wara *Tuscarora*, iokennores *Iroquois*, para
Quichua.

aan Accad, inotsi *Basque*, ame *Japanese*,
neezhuh *Winnebago*, inaundase *Huron*,
na-nayobic *Natchez*, ganie *Adahi*, tlinaci
Tehulche.

washghey *Circassian*, ami *Loo Choo*, umpa
Choctaw.

aria Accad, kuli *Choctaw*, hahuiri *Ajmurra*.
kogawa *Japanese*, kiigh *Kamtchatka*, kuik
Tehukutchi, *Tehugaz*, kwikh *Kadiak*, wau-
chisacah *Osage*, ahesu *Upsaroka*, azi *Hidatsa*
joke *Nottoway*, hucha *Choctaw*, kha *Die-*
gano, eesaugh *Catawba*, sie *Musca*.

neeshnougai *Otto*, anges *Minetaree*, kneyn-
ugh *Tuscarora*, missi *Natchez*, mayu
Quichua.

jamam *Koriak*, mashoo *Loo Choo*, pepum
Kamtchatka, amahota *Hidatsa*, hupi *Cho-*
ctaw.

uda Accad, hitsuji *Japanese*, chita *Quichua*.
ihlhuechik *Kadiak*, oochekoora *Tuscarora*,
ateraki *Iroquois*, shulush *Choctaw*, dela-
hsuloh *Cherokee*.

ane. onnakiyodai *Japanese*, oni *Loo Choo*,
angeen *Aleutan*, tunkshe *Dacotah*, aenyaha
Huron, nocksishtike *Choctaw*, unggedo
Cherokee, nanay *Quichua*.

tize *Circassian*, tijay *Quichua*.

ichasoa *Basque*, shey *Circassian*, ooshoo *Loo*
Choo, kai *Japanese*, okhuttah *Choctaw*.

sbaghey *Circassian*, hanasu *Japanese*, bedow
Upsaroka, owenna *Iroquois* (speech), gah-
wonehah *Cherokee*, pouinyuy *Muskogee*,
euban *Musca*, pin *Araucan*.

hoshi. fosi *Japanese*, weewetheestin *Dacotah*
weechahpee *Yankton*, ojistik *Mohawk*,
phoutchik *Chickasaw*, owohchikea *Hitchitee*
wahpeeknu *Catawba*, pacheta *Chetimaca*,
fagua *Musca*.

dshogha *Circassian*, ojishonda *Cayuga*.

D. matshak *Tehukutchi*, madzshak *Kadiak*,
menakkah *Mandan*, meencajai *Onaha*,
nungdohegah *Cherokee*, neetakhasseh *Cho-*
ctaw, neetahusa *Muskogee*, nyatch *Cuchan*,
noteeh *Catawba*, nagg *Adahi*, antaigh
Araucan.

iguzki *Basque*, hi *Japanese*, abhiza *Upsaroka*,
kachquaw *Seneca*, aheeta *Nottoway*, hushi
Choctaw, snko *Caddo*, sua *Musca*.

BARABRA.

tooth.....nyta *B.*
 gehl *Ko.* nelky *Ke.*
 tongue....nadka *D.* narka *B.*
 tree...sahleq *Ko.* saleyg *Ke.*
 galguela *D.*
 goui *B.*
 water.....esseg *D.*
 amanga *B.*
 wind.....tougua *B.*
 tourouek *Ke.* irschu *Ko.*
 kirguiata *D.*
 woman.....ing *Ke.* enga *D.*
 eadon *Ko.* edinga *B.*
 idingga *D.*
 yeargemga *B.*

KHITA.

noontinga *Tehugaz*, onotchia *Iroquois*, noti
Choctaw, innotay *Muskogee*, int *Natchez*.
 aghalun *Aleutan*, onouwelah *Cayuga*, oloag
Nottoway, kiru *Quichua*, laacachaca *Ay-*
mara.
 nutshel *Kamtchatka*, neighjee *Minetaree*,
 ennasa *Iroquois*, undauchshean *Huron*,
 yahnohgah *Cherokee*, nedle *Attacapa*.
 arecha *Basque*, kerlittie *Mohawk*, geree *Not-*
toway, yali *Atacama*, kullu *Quichua* (wood).
 gu *Accad*, ki *Japanese*, jaga *Aleutan*, yahak
Unalashkan, chaongeena *Yankton*, kaeet
Seneca, yah *Uche*, kagg *Attacapa*, yako
Caddo, guye *Musca*, hacha *Quichua*, ccoca
Aymara, icheni *Atacama*.
 n *Accad*, aga *Circassian*, wakha *Inu*, sui
Japanese, hochneak *Oneida*, uckah *Choc-*
taw, okkee *Hitchitee*, enu *Wocoon*, ejau
Catawba, ak *Attacapa*, ko *Chetimaca*, koko
Caddo, aho *Cuchan*, haache *Maricopa*, sie
Musca, yaku *Quichua*, *Aymara*, ko *Arau-*
can, yagiy *Fuegian*.
 meze *Loo Choo*, mok *Tchuktchi*, nunak
Tehugaz, minne *Uparoka*, mini *Dacotah*.
 oneegha *Minckussar*, ommah *Cherokee*,
 huma *Aymara*, mouke *Araucan*.
 itcheeshoong *Loo Choo*, ma-thuk *Aleutan*,
 tshang *Dacotah*, tattasuggy *Osage*.
 tekawerakwa *Iroquois*, hotallaye *Muskogee*.
 ni, min, mak *Accad*, emakume *Basque*, in-
 nago *Loo Choo*, mennokoosi *Aino*, meanako
Inu, onna *Japanese*, angagenak *Aleutan*,
 eenah *Dacotah*, nogahah *Winnebago*, yonk-
 we *Mohawk*, ageyung *Cherokee*, waunehung
Uche, ehneh *Caddo*, quochekinok *Adahi*,
 seen *Dieguano*, seenyack *Cuchan*, anu *Sap-*
ibocono, nacuna *Patagonian*, iamokanika
Tchuktchi, iamokhonok *Puelche*.
 dam *Accad*, tackki *Loo Choo*, tawicu *Daco-*
tah, utehkeh *Huron*, tekchi *Choctaw*, tah-
 mahl *Natchez*, tana *Itenez*, domo, thamo
Araucan.
 mogha *Circassian*, ning *Loo Choo*.

The vocabulary of the Barabra, judging by the limited speci-
 men of which I have been able to avail myself, thoroughly
 coincides with those whose resemblances have already been set
 forth. Some of the Basque analogies are very striking. Thus
 we have okera Barabra and choria Basque, bird; aninga and
 anagea, brother; kalg and galoa, bread; ayykka and araguaia,
 flesh; karag and araga, fish (compare the Aino karasacki); igh
 and escua, hand; oar and burua, head; ogikh and guizua, man;
 ougouk and gau, night; szurringa and surra, nose; omorka,

anessik and euria, inotsi, rain; enga and emakum, woman; owi and bi, two; bure and amar, ten. What closer resemblance is possible within the domain of comparative philology than that which is presented in the Barabra agilk, chundeka, mouth, on the one hand, and the Aleutan agilak, Tehuktchi kandak, on the other? Such another example is afforded in a comparison of the Barabra maschekka and the Tehuktchi and Kadiak matschak, the Sun. So again the Barabra Kehl is the Aleutan aghalun, tooth, while aly and onial are the Koriak allo and the Aleutan angallak, day. The Aleutan and Kadiak, with the allied Tehuktchi, seem to have preserved almost intact the old Hittite forms, which the Barabra carried into Nubia nearly four thousand years ago. The Aleutans and Barabra agree in being worshippers of the sun like other Hittites, in the manufacture of red waterproof leather, and in their manner of adorning the head, the only difference being that the Aleutans replace with beads the little pellets of yellow clay which the Nubians attach to their flowing locks. Physical ethnology would never have dreamt of uniting white Basques and Circassians, black Nubians, yellow Japanese and red American Indians; but philology, which knows no colour but that of words and constructions, makes them one. It may be that in the Barabra we shall yet find the purest surviving form of the ancient Hittite language. Some of its numerals help to connect those of the Peruvian dialects with other Hittite forms. Such are tosk 3 and kemsou 4, which the Quichua inverts, taking kimsa for 3 and tahua for 4; iscodon 9 is the Quichua iscon, and dimagu 10 the Aymara and Sapi-bocono tunca, while bure, another form of the same number, is the Cayubaba bururuche, and, at the same time, the Dacotah perakuk.

The subject of numerals, however, takes us into central Africa by way of Darfur as far as Hausa. The Furian and Hausa vocabularies are almost entirely made up of Khitan and Sumerian words, and the grammar of the latter language is virtually that of the Berber. Before I knew that Dr. Hyde Clarke had placed the Hausa among his Vasco-Kolarian languages, I had been struck with the resemblance of its numerals to those of the Basque, which have long been regarded as unique. Thus the Hausa bu 2 is the Basque bi, biga, bida, the Accad bi, Barabra owi, Corean fupu, Cadno bit, Muysea bosa, Aymara paya, Atacama poya, Cayubaba bbeta, Araucanian epu and Peulche petci.

In the Haussa biet, bere 5, we find the Basque bost and borzt, the Accad para, the Iroquois wish, the Quichua and Aymara ppisca and the Sapibocono pissica. The Haussa shiddah 6 appears in the Basque sei, the Uche chtoo, the Quichua and Aymara soeta and the Sapibocono succuta. For the number 7 the Basque zazpi connects with the Furian szebbe, and thus with the Dacotah shapua, shawcopee and the Maysa cuhupqua; while the Haussa bookqua, buckeree furnish analogies to the Caddo bissickka, the Maricopa pakek, the Adahi pacaness and the Aymara pacaleo. Nine in Haussa is farra or turrah, and in these forms we have the elements out of which the Basque bed-eratzi was formed. Ten again is gomar, the Basque hamar and the Araucanian mari. From the Barabra, Furian and Haussa many of the Peruvian forms of the numerals may be recovered and their antiquity established, as well as their relation to the old Khita Sumerian confederacy, which left such extensive traces on the African continent as well as those in Europe, Asia and America.

NUMERALS.

PERUVIAN.	KHITA-SUMERIAN.
1...huc, sue <i>Quichua</i> . (? dik <i>Darfur</i>) mai <i>Aymara</i> , sema <i>Atacama</i> .	gi <i>Accad</i> , aki seka <i>Circassian</i> , ichi <i>Japanese</i> , soquo <i>Cherokee</i> , sah <i>Uche</i> , siha <i>Dieguno</i> . naya <i>Kashua</i> , kemmis <i>Kamtchatka</i> , unji <i>Tuscarora</i> , onje <i>Dacotah</i> , meeachee <i>Omaha</i> , hommai <i>Muskogee</i> , hongo <i>Cheti-</i> <i>maca</i> hannick, <i>Attacapa</i> , sin <i>Cuchan</i> , hina <i>Dieguno</i> , kine <i>Araucan</i> .
2...yeay, isey <i>Q</i> . paya <i>A</i> . poya <i>At</i> . bbeta <i>Cay-</i> <i>ubaba</i> .	cas <i>Accad</i> , au <i>Darfur</i> , oh <i>Circassian</i> , hokko <i>Muskogee</i> . bi <i>Accad</i> , bi, bida, biga <i>Basque</i> , bu <i>Haussa</i> , biu <i>Kashua</i> , owi <i>Barabra</i> , wiba <i>Circassian</i> , futatsu <i>Japanese</i> , fupu <i>Corea</i> , ahwetie <i>Natchez</i> , bit <i>Caddo</i> , hupau <i>Chetimaca</i> , haveka <i>Maricopa</i> , bosa <i>Maysa</i> , epu <i>Arau-</i> <i>can</i> , petei <i>Puelche</i> .
mitia <i>Sapibocono</i> . 3...curapa " quinca <i>Q</i> . kimsa <i>Q. A.</i> , kimisa <i>C</i> .	mittanoo <i>Kamtchatka</i> , mitsu <i>Japanese</i> (3). raph <i>Aino</i> . san <i>Japanese</i> , sang <i>Loo Choo</i> , kankas <i>Aleu-</i> <i>tan</i> , aushank <i>Huron</i> . kemsou, kemsoga, kemmisk <i>Barabra</i> (4), hamuc <i>Cuchan</i> , hamoka <i>Maricopa</i> , khamoc <i>Dieguno</i> , mica <i>Maysa</i> .
4...chalpa <i>At</i> . pusi <i>A. S</i> . chadda <i>C</i> . tahua <i>Q</i> .	tshopi <i>Winnebago</i> , chapop <i>Cuchan</i> , champapa <i>Maricopa</i> , tohapap <i>Dieguno</i> . fudu <i>Haussa</i> , pshi <i>Circassian</i> , peaweh <i>Caddo</i> . huddu <i>Kashua</i> , yotsu <i>Japanese</i> , tschitaami <i>Tchugaz</i> , ushta <i>Choctaw</i> . tosk, todje <i>Barabra</i> (3), tshusquat <i>Kamtchat-</i> <i>ka</i> (3), thascha <i>Kamt</i> . (4), toua <i>Otto</i> , towae <i>Ioway</i> , tssets <i>Attacapa</i> , tacache <i>Adahi</i> .

PERUVIAN.

5 ...ppisca Q. A. pissica S.

6 ...socta Q. A. succuta S.

carata-rirobo C.

michalo At.

7...canchis Q.

pacalco A. pacaluca S.

8...passac Q.

curapa-rirobo C.

kimsa-calco A. kimisa-calco S.

cholama At.

9...iscoon Q.

teker, tekara At.

pusicalco A.

10...bururuche C.

tunea A. S.

chuneca Q.

such, suchi At.

KHITA-SUMERIAN.

benha *Haussa*, biet *Kashua*, bost *Basque*,
itsutsu *Japanese*, wisk *Mohawk*, d'c, wiks
Onondaga, wish *Cayuga*, hiskee *Cherokee*,
seppacan *Adahi*, dissieckka *Caddo*, hussa
Chetimaca, hisca *Maysa*, kechu *Araucan*,
shiddah *Haussa*, shawco *Dacotah*, soodallih
Cherokee, chtoos *Uche*.

gordjou *Barabra*, roku *Japanese*.mutsu *Japanese*, mohok *Maricopa*.ganah *Tuscarora*, pacaness *Adahi*.

bookqua, buckeree *Haussa*, kalo-pagy *Musk-*
ogee, paghu *Attacapa*, pacaloon *Adahi* (S),
bissieckka *Caddo*, pakek *Maricopa*, passac
Quichua (S), puasa *Tehuiche* (S), posa
Puelche (S).

fakoa *Kashua*, fatchee *Loo Choo*, faz *Japan-*
ese, pigajunga *Tchuktchi*, peefah *Uche*,
upkutepish *Natchez* (see 7).

kraerabane *Otto*, kraerapane *Ionay*, chinna-
bah *Muskogee*.

kamtsching *Aleutan*.kolleimgaien *Kadiak* (9).

iiskodk, iskodon *Barabra*, kokonotsu *Jap-*
anese, siekinish *Adahi*.

tarra *Kashua*, turrah *Haussa*, chakali *Chor-*
taw, pewesieckka *Caddo*.

pur *Accad*, bure *Barabra*, amar *Basque*,
gomar *Haussa*, oyerih *Mohawk*, perug
Mendon, peeraga *Minetaree*, perakuk *Up-*
saroka, pahlen *Muskogee*, pocoli *Choctaw*,
mari *Araucan*.

dimaga, dimega, dumming *Barabra*, team-
atska *Puelche*.

siou *Japanese*, hasuk, asik *Aleutan*, ausai
Hiwon, uhskohbih *Cherokee*, heissigu *Attac-*
apa, shahoke *Maricopa*.

The *Haussa* and *Kashua* connection of the *Sumerians* is valuable as aiding to establish the Biblical relations of that ancient stock. In a paper read before the Society of Biblical Archaeology, I endeavoured to connect the *Zimri* of Jeremiah xxv. 25 and of the Assyrian inscriptions (Records of the Past, I. 22, V. 34, 41) with the *Sumerian* people, and these again with *Zimran*, the eldest son of Abraham by *Keturah*.* *Zama-*

* I have alluded to the same subject in an article which appeared in the January part of the "British and Foreign Evangelical Review." Since that article was in press, however, I have discovered that the *Sumerian* family was in existence prior to the time of *Zimran*, being that of the *Yorham* mentioned by many Arabian historians. The universal tradition is that the *Katoorah*, or descendants of Abraham by *Keturah*, united with the *Jorham*, from whom the original *Aumri* and *Zemirai* descended. As one of their ancestors, *Becr*, was commemorated

reni dwelt in Arabia in the neighborhood of megalithic structures, concerning one of which Palgrave, referring at the same time to Stonehenge, says: "There is little difference between the stone wonder of Kasseem and that of Wiltshire, except that one is in Arabia, and the other, more perfect, in England." According to Philostorgius, the Homeritæ were the descendants of Abraham by Keturah; and the relation between the Hebrew zimran a song, and the Erse amhrau, having the same meaning, enables us to understand not only the connection of the forms Zimri and Homeritæ, but other pairs of words like Sumer and Aymara, and Zimuhr and Amor. The Celtic dialects again, both as regards their grammar and vocabulary, present many Semitic features, such as might be expected to exist in the speech of an Arabian family and the descendants of the patriarch Abraham. It is worthy of note that the people of Homeir or the Homeritæ were notorious for speaking a very corrupted dialect. In the Arabian historians, Homeir appears as a descendant of Kahtan, from whose son Saba the Kahtanites were called Sabeans; but many old writers, Arabian and others, distinguish between Sabeans and Homeritæ; and the conclusion of Dr. Russell, in his Connection of Sacred and Profane History, is that they were two distinct peoples, distinct yet closely related. Allowing the truth of the statement of Philostorgius that the Homeritæ were the descendants of Keturah, a fact rendered probable by their possession of the rite of circumcision, the most natural solution of the relation between Homeritæ and Kahtanite Sabeans is that the latter were the descendants, not of Joktan, the son of Eber, but of Jokshan, the son of Abraham, and brother of Zimran, who also had a son Sheba, his eldest son, while the Sheba of Joktan occupies a very subordinate place in the family of that patriarch. The language of the Himyaritic inscriptions confirms this, for we find that, like the Aramaean, it often replaces *shin*

in Bokhara, it is natural to suppose that the Zemirai of his line were the originators of the name Samarcand. The Ait Amor of Africa with the Aymaras of Peru would naturally connect with this Becherite line rather than with that of Zimran, through the Aumri. I have not yet found the precise relation sustained by the posterity of Zimran, represented probably by the Zamareni of Arabia, to the family of Yorham. Yet from the intimate connection of the Zimri with the Matiani of Media as set forth in the Bible and in the Assyrian inscriptions, and of these again with tribes of Jorhamite descent, it would seem that the two stocks had amalgamated.

by *tau*. If Ashtar and Yasha can become Athtar and Yatha, Jokshan may certainly be changed to Joktan. These Jokshanites seem to have been driven by the Homeritæ into Ethiopia, where they founded the kingdom of Axum, and were known to the ancient geographers as the Auxumitæ or Hexumitæ, still retaining the rite of circumcision and manifesting the same hostility towards the Homeritæ that characterized them in Yemen. Being allowed to give their own version of their name instead of Himyaritic, the Kahtan disappears and is replaced by Jokshan, which Greek travellers hellenized into Auxum. These Jokshanites, with Zimrites or Himyarites, made their way across the African continent, for the traditions of Bornou ascribe the foundation of its ancient kingdom to the Himyarites of Arabia; and, adjoining Bornou, lies the state of Kashna or Katsena, which, more perfectly than the Kahtan of the Arabs, preserves the name of the second son of Keturah. The language of Kashna is that of Haussa, which I have already associated with the Khita-Sumerian confederacy. Leo Africanus informs us that the Berbers were generally thought to be the descendants of the Sabeans, and Alexander Polyhistor, quoted by Josephus, tells the same story. There are many other authorities that might be quoted, did space permit, to the same effect. To link them with the Sumerians of Babylonia is an easy task. Sir Henry Rawlinson gives many proofs for an early connection of the Lower Euphrates with the people of Southern Arabia, and speaks of a brick from Hymar, a suburb of Babylon, as the only probable relic of the Arabian dynasty of Berosus, which Mr. Baldwin holds to be the same as the Median dynasty of that author, the word Madian or Midianite replacing the term Median. These Arabians, the leader of whom, according to the late George Smith, was Hammurabi, who built a city at Hymar, must have been the Homeritæ, Himyarites, Zimri or Sumerians, a Semito-Celtic people, and the constant allies of the Turanian Khita. The gods of Yemen were those of Babylonia. It is also worthy of note that Merodach, the name of a god introduced by Hammurabi and generally associated with Babylonian monarchy, enters as a constituent into the title of a king of the Zimri, Merodach-Mudammik. Samarcand was supposed by many Arabian historians to have been the seat of Arabian (Himyaritic) monarchs, and Humboldt favoured their view. It was no doubt a stage in the eastward journeyings of the

Sumerians with their Khita confederates. They left their traces in Media, as at Ujan, where druidical circles are found which "M. D. Hancarville regarded as resembling and probably coeval with the stupendous British monument Stonehenge." Dr. Ferguson, in his "Rude Stone Monuments in all Countries," finds these stonehenges in Northern Africa, Asia Minor, and even in India, and maintains their common origin. In Peru we have found them as the work of a Sumerian people; and I am firmly convinced that, wherever else they may be discovered, such, philology, coming to the aid of archæology, will show to have been their origin.

It may appear a somewhat improbable thing that a people speaking a Semitic language, such as was the ancient Himyaritic, should connect with the so-called Aryan Cymri and other Celts. Sir Gardner Wilkinson, however, speaking of that sub-Semitic language, the Egyptian, states that it has affinities with the Celtic and the languages of Africa, and adds: "Dr. Ch. Meyer thinks that Celtic in all its non-Sanscritic features most strikingly corresponds with the old Egyptian." We have already seen that the Berber and Haussa, both in point of grammar and vocabulary, present much in common with the Celtic, and that there are well defined Celtic traces in the Accad arising from the Sumerian relations of that language. The Sumerian seems to have been from the beginning a language peculiarly susceptible of surrounding influences, so that, while in Arabia and Africa it retained a Semitic character, in Europe it approached the Aryan, and in Chaldea and Peru became thoroughly Turanian. The Celtic dialects contain a great many Semitic roots, in the the possession of which they differ entirely from the Indo-European languages, as they also differ from them, while agreeing with the Semitic tongues, in several grammatical forms of no small importance.

The occurrence of megalithic structures, so much resembling the Cymric erection called Stonehenge as to call for comparison with that monument from many different writers, in constant connection with Sumerian forms, is an argument that applies to the Arabian Himyarites as well as to other peoples whose language agrees better with the Celtic. Stonehenge itself was known as the work of Emrys and was a Cymric structure; those erections of a similar nature, referred to by Ferguson, Catherwood and Pegot-Ogier, as found in Northern Africa, relate to the

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tribal and geographical names Amor, Zimuhr and Gomera; the monument of Kasseem, which Palgrave compared with that of Wiltshire, lies under the Shammar mountains in the land of the ancient Zamareni; that of Ujan in Media, called a stonehenge by D'Hancarville, is situated where Zimri and Gimirrai, doubtless the same people, once dwelt; and the great group of Tihuanaco, which Mr. F. A. Allen has named "a sort of Peruvian Stonehenge," was the work of the Aymaras. It would be a pleasing and satisfactory task to follow the track of the Sumerians and their Hittite allies from Media to the confines of America, but this my present knowledge of the intermediate countries and peoples, with their antiquities and languages, does not permit me to attempt. I have perhaps already, in seeking a fuller acquaintance with the Sumerian family, strayed too far away from my subject, the Hittites in America.

For the intermediate members of the Khita family between the Circassian and the Peninsular peoples of north-eastern Asia, I can only present the Kariens of Burmah and Siam, whom Dr. Hyde Clarke places on the line of Khita migration. The Kariens Passuko are undoubtedly Hupuskians or Eastern Basques. The following short vocabulary shows their Hittite relationships:

KARIEN.	HITTITE.
all .....ahmak.	shimmete matakku, <i>Japanese</i> , ahhook <i>Upsaroka</i> , naka <i>Quichua</i> .
arm.....tehoobah, tehoobauh.	ipik <i>Kadiak</i> , idaspa <i>Hidatsa</i> (shoulder), shukba <i>Choctaw</i> , shukbah <i>Chickasaw</i> , sakpa <i>Muskogee</i> , ieskup <i>Puelche</i> .
below... ..hoko.	ge <i>Accad</i> , ayshay <i>Circassian</i> , uechi <i>Japanese</i> , ichen <i>Atacama</i> .
bad.....gyia.	gaiztoa <i>Basque</i> , ashiki <i>Japanese</i> , cheja <i>Dacotah</i> , oyohee <i>Cherokee</i> , hucha <i>Quichua</i> .
boy, son...possa, possaho, aposo.	bosan <i>Japanese</i> , paca <i>Kamchatka</i> , pooskoos <i>Chickasaw</i> , chibouosi <i>Muskogee</i> .
death.....mathi.	mutu <i>Hausa</i> , bat <i>Accad</i> , amaya <i>Aymara</i> .
ear.....nakhu.	nakoha <i>Mandan</i> , noghe <i>Dacotah</i> , noeksoo <i>Catawba</i> , hinchu <i>Aymara</i> .
fish.....ya.	kha <i>Accad</i> , zeyshee <i>Circassian</i> , co <i>Loo Choo</i> , giyo <i>Japanese</i> , ho <i>Otto</i> , huh <i>Quichua</i> , haugh <i>Osage</i> , yee <i>Catawba</i> , gua <i>Musca</i> .
nga.	genjoh <i>Froquois</i> , mua <i>Hidatsa</i> , nune <i>Choctaw</i> , makehe <i>Chitimacha</i> .
fire .....me.	midabe <i>Hidatsa</i> , pajah <i>Osage</i> , epee <i>Catawba</i> , aima <i>Yuracares</i> , maja <i>Patagonian</i> .
foot.....kaw	sau <i>Hausa</i> , essa <i>Accad</i> , assa <i>Japanese</i> , jeo <i>Tehuacan</i> , siha <i>Dacotah</i> , auchsee <i>Tuscarora</i> , sasseeke <i>Nottoway</i> , yeyeh <i>Chickasaw</i> , quicha <i>Musca</i> , kayu <i>Aymara</i> , chaqui <i>Quichua</i> , ahei <i>Cayubaba</i> , khoche <i>Atacama</i> .

KARIEN.

good.....gha
 great.....do, uddo, tau.
 hair.....khusu.
 hand.....su, kozu.
 head.....ko.
 leg.....poka.
 leaf.....lah, thela.
 moon.....luh.
 name.....maing.
 red.....gau.
 rain.....tatchu, tehatchang.
 small.....tcheka.
 star.....shia, sa, za, tsah.
 ter.....ti.
 t.....ang.
 raise.....heca.

HITTITE.

khi. *Accad*, souyyey *Circassian*, yoi *Japanese*, shusu *Mandan*, cho *Musca*, khaya *Atacama*.
 tak *Accad*, atto *Circassian*, andia *Basque* tai dai, *Japanese*, ietia *Hidatsa*, tongo *Dacotah*, tatchanawikie *Nottoway*, ishto, chito *Choctaw*, tocat *Adahi*, hatun *Quichua*, vuta *Araucan*, hati *Puelche*.
 uz, sik *Accad*, ke *Japanese*, kaeuguy *Koriak*, hi *Hidatsa*, issi *Choctaw*, kutteks *Chetima*, zye *Musca*, chuecha *Quichua*, eehau *Sapibocono*.
 su, kat *Accad*, oyg *Circassian*, igh *Barabra*, esena *Basque*, ki *Loo Choo*, aieha *Kadiak*, tsha *Aleutan*, sake *Dacotah*, shagai *Omaha*, shake *Mohawk*, kaschuchta *Seneca*, uish *Attacapa*, secut *Adahi*, suyi *Atacama*, cue euugh *Araucan*.
 ku *Accad*, shkha *Circassian*, kai *Hausa*, kobe *Japanese*, kashko *Tchukchi*, ischigi *Aleutan*, seotau *Huron*, ekuh *Muskogee*, ashkaw *Cherokee*, iska *Catawba*, ashhat *Attacapa*, zysquy *Musca*, eehuja *Sapibocono*, caeaa *Puelche*, ingoha *Tchulche*.
 buchoope *Upsaroka*, hepapeeah *Catawba*, (foot), hatpeshi *Natchez* (foot), goea *Musca*, ebbnehi *Sapibocono* (foot), iapgit *Puelche*, onerlacha *Mohawk*, oognhlogv *Cherokee*, llaka *Aymara*.
 lid *Accad*, illarguia *Basque*, igaluk *Kadiak*, ladieha *Huron*, kelanquaw *Mohawk*, halhisie *Muskogee*, tegidlesht *Attacapa*, hullash *Maricopa*, hullyar *Cuchan*, quilla *Quichua*.
 mu *Accad*, ninna *Koriak*, mei, miyomoku *Japanese*.
 gusei *Accad*, akai *Japanese*, akassa *Loo Choo*, shah *Dacotah*, quechtaha *Seneca*, keekahgeh *Cherokee*, sikechuh *Catawba*.
 tshukutshoo *Kamtchutka*, tshiotakik *Aleutan*, hade *Hidatsa*, oostaha *Seneca*, atan *Musca*.
 tzick *Circassian*, chiquia *Basque*, chiisai *Japanese*, tshukudak *Kadiak*, tseheestin *Dacotah*, chotgoose *Muskogee*, iscen *Aymara*, ichai *Atacama*, agietee *Puelche*.
 sa *Accad*, ooshaghe *Circassian*, hoshi *Japanese*, aghia *Kadiak*, sthak *Aleutan*, icku *Hidatsa*, hkaka *Mandan*, teghshu *Huron*, owoehikea *Hitchitee*, ish *Attacapa*, tsokas *Caddo*, gau *Araucan*.
 dzeh *Circassian*, sui *Japanese*, tana *Aleutan*, tsach *Uche*, ata *Musca*, ikita *Cayubaba*.
 jan *Basque*, hamu *Japanese*, kaangen *Aleutan*, nukhwha *Kadiak*, hongauhooh *Huron*, mancatha *Aymara*, in *Araucan*, akenec *Puelche*.
 aca *Accad*, aghe *Japanese*, haca *Aymara*.

My excuse for burdening these pages with so many comparative vocabularies is that this is the only way in which I can make patent to the ordinary student of comparative philology in its ethnological connections the relations which the various peoples I have had in review sustain to one another. The whole argument for a Hittite population in America turns, first of all, upon Dr. Hyde Clarke's identification of the Accadians with the Khita; and, secondly, upon my supposition that the Khupuskai of Mesopotamia and Armenia were of the same stock. Be this as it may, I contend that there has been established a relationship of the most intimate kind between the Basques of Europe, the Nubians of Africa, the Circassians, on the borders of Europe and Asia, the Kariens, the Japanese and other Peninsular peoples of Asia, the Aleutans, Kaniagmites (of Kadiak), the Dacotahs, Iroquois, Cherokee-Choctaws, Musesas, Peruvian and Chilenos of America. Also I hold that the Celtic origin of the African Berbers and Guanches and of the Peruvian Aymaras has been demonstrated. To Dr. Hyde-Clarke belongs the merit of the discovery which bids fair to revolutionize the science of ethnology, a discovery which it has been a pleasure to me, as a labourer in the same field with that accomplished and veteran philologist, to confirm by new, and, I trust, not unimportant, evidence.

mission, yoi Japan-
o Musesa, khaya

n, andia Basque
tilatsa, tongo Da-
tawap, ishto, chito
hatun Quichua,
che.

kacuguy Koriak,
kutteks Cheti-
a Quichua, eehau

an, igh Barabra,
o, aieha Kadiak,
h, shagai Omaha,
uta Seneca, uish
yi Atacama. eue

an, kai Hausso,
chukchi. ischigi
ekuh Muskogee,
atawba, ashhat
eehuja Napibo-
a Tehuiche.
eeah Catawba,
t). goea Musesa,
iappit Puelche.
iloy Cherokee.

igaluk Kadiak,
Mohawk, hal-
tawap, hullash
quilla Quichua.
mei, miyomoku

, akassa Loo
htaha Seneca,
uh Catawba.
takik Aleutan,
atan Musesa.
asque, chiisai
ak, tscheestin
ee, iseca Ay-
ee Puelche.
n, hoshi Jap-
Aleutan, icka
ghshu Huron,
atawba, tsokas

tana Aleutan,
Cayubaba.
nangen Aleu-
thooh Huron,
can, akenec

Aymara.